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TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS,

First Session.

FRIDAY, April 10, 1846.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The journal of yesterday was read in part, and motion of Mr. Hilliand, the further reading as dispensed with— And then the journal was approved.

Mr. HILLIARD asked leave to make a perso

al explanation.

And leave having been granted...

Mr. HILLIARD said: Mr. Speaker, I desire to say a few words in report to the occurrences of yearstay. It will be remembered that in the remarks which I had the honor first to submit to the

marks which I had the honor first to submit to the House yesterday, I stated that it was not my purpose to undertake the defence of Mr. Webster, but that I hoped a thorough investigation of the charges made against him would result in leaving him in the enjoyment of that high reputation which he now possessed, and which was not limited to his own country, but extended throughout Europe.

My honorable colleague thought proper to express his surprise at my statement of the extent of Mr. Webster reputation, and added charges to those already made against that distinguished sensitor. I felt it my duty to explain what I had said, and, in the course of my remarks, was going on to say that next to the name of Wastingros—a name placed, both at home and abroad, quite beyond that say that next to the name of WASHINGTON—a name placed, both at home and abread, quite beyond that of other men—I had heard the name of no other American mentioned oftener than that of Mr. Wzs-wrss, and it was always mentioned with respect and

In the midst of this remark I was interrupted by an expression of this remark I was interrupted by an expression of impatience on the part of some members of the House, who understood me to be about to assert that the same sort of veneration attached to the name of Mr. Wessyer, which was universally accorded to that of Wassikstons. I did not intend to convey any such idea: but simply universally accorded to that of Washington. I did not intend to convey any such idea; but simply to express, in strong terms, my sense of Mr. Washington express, in strong terms, my sense of Mr. Washington express, in strong terms, my sense of Mr. Washington of the moral property of the nation. I hope now that I shall be understood. Let me add, sir, that when an American finds himself in a foreign country, the mists of party pass away from his eyes, and, as he looks across the broad Atlantic, he regards his whole country and its public men without reference to those unhappy divisions which sometimes exist at home. In this way, I rejoiced to hear others spoken of in terms of admiration, which showed that their high qualities were known and appreciated. I might name Cathoun, Clar, and others, who have earned a fame which elevates the American name. A genteman near me inquires how General Jackson was regarded in Europe. I unhesitatingly say that his name is always mentioned there in terms which make the bosom of an American thrill with something of the feeling which swelled the bosom of Mr. Clay, who happened to be in Paris when the news of the victory of New Orleans reached there; and who, to use his own language, "washing the history of the litustrious dead, who form no fit standards of comparison for those who, in the midst of the contests of life, are yet subject to its infimities."

Having thus explained myself, I must make my neutrous each of the times.

dgments to the House, for the uniform which it has extended to me, and for the sity which has been given me this morning ning a remark which was for the moment

The SPEAKER again announced the unfinish-d business to be the following resolution, offered ast evening by Mr. BAYLT:

last evening by Mr. BAYLY:

Revolved, That the President of the United States be requested to training to this House, if not unconsistent with the public interest, copiers of the correspondance in the year 1841, between the President of the United States and the governor of New York, relative to the appearance of Joshus A Spencer, usq. district attorney of the United States for the western district of New York, in the courts of the State of New York, as counsel for Alexander McLead.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State inform this House whether any person has been permitted to violate the secrety of the Department of State by examination of the confidential and private papers or dooments which are placed in his keeping, and if so, when said violation took place, and by whom it was committed, or whether he has communicated to any person any parts of the contents of said papers or documents which are thus confidentially in his keeping, and if so, to whom, and when said communication was made.

This amendment the Speaker, (Mr. Hor-KINS, pro tem.,) had declared to be out of order, on the ground that it was a different subject-matter from that embraced in the original resolution. From this decision Mr. Ashmux had appealed. And, pending the appeal, the House had adjourn-

So the question now was, "Shall the decision the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?"
Mr. BRINKERHOFF moved that the rules of

the House be suspended, and that the House re-solve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The SPEAKER decided the motion to be no

now in order.

The resolution and the proposed amendment hav

mr. ASHMUN said that he had yesterday so modified the resolution as to make the call upon the President. The clerk did not so read it. Mr. A hoped that the modification would be made.

The resolution was accordingly so modified.

The SPEAKER said: The Speaker concurs in the continuous was accordingly so counsed the made.

The SPEARE trade: The Speaker concurs in the decision made by the gentleman who occupied the chair yesterday, that the amendment inasmuch as it was on a subject entirely different and distinct from the original resolution which was not in order. The 55th rule is in the following words:

"No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration, shall be admitted under color of amendment."

Now, (continued the SPEAKER) the original resolution calls for copies of certain papers; and the other for certain evidences of the violation of the private archives of the State Department. The Speaker, therefore, sustains the decision given yesterday.

Mr. ASHMUN desired to call the attention of the Speaker to the following passage from the manual:

Speaker to the following passage from the manual: "If an amendment be proposed inconsistent with ne alrendy agreed to, it is a fit ground for its rejec-on by the House; but not within the competence

"If an amendment be proposed inconsistent with one already agreed to, it is a fit ground for its rejection by the House; but not within the competence of the Speaker to suppress, as if it were against order, for were he permitted to draw questions of consistence within the vertex of order, he might usurp a negative on important modifications, and suppress, instead of subserving, the legislative will." Mr. A. continued. I protest against the desision. I want to get at the Proof of the origin of the conspiracy. Let the House vote the resolution down if it will, but let it not get rid of it upon the plea that it is not in order.

that it is not in order.

Mr. G. S. HOUSTON. Does the gentleman

charge a conspiracy?
Mr. ASHMUN. I do.
Mr. HOUSTON. On the part of whom?
Mr. ASHMUN. Not of that gentleman.
Mr. HOUSTON. With whom was the conspi

Mr. HOUSTON. With one member of this Mr. ASHMUN. With one member of this House, and another conspirator behind him. Mr. HOUSTON. Will the gentleman say whom he intends to include in the conspiracy with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. C. J. Ivarasat.¹]
Mr. ASHMUN. If any gentleman feels himself implicated, let him sak me the question, and I will

implicated, let him has in the description of the same or him.

Mr. HOUSTON. Does the gentleman intend to include the President, or Secretary of State, in this conspiracy which he alleges to exist?

Mr. ASHMUN. When I get the information, I shall use it as I see fit. I do not stand here to be existed.

Mr. HOUSTON. Then, sir— The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield the

Amion.

VOLUME 1. " LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY NIGHT, APRIL 11, 1846.

Mr. ASHMUN declined.
Mr. HOUSTON. Then I have to say that the gentleman has made a charge of conspiracy which the dare not disclose, because he himself knows the

charge to be untrue.

Mr. W. HUNT interposed to order—
And the Speaker enjoined it.

Mr. ASHMUN. I have made a charge, and propose to prove it by the information to be deve oped. Let gentlemen vote for the resolution, an they will see—

Mr. HOUSTON. The gentleman may, for

they will see—
Mr. HOUSTON. The gentleman may, for aught we know, be charging a conspiracy between the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and any one in the streets, and I say that if he intends to include the President, or the Secretary of State, the charge is totally untrue, and I am willing that any information he can call for should come.

Mr. COBR took the floor.

nation he can call for should come.

Mr. COBB took the floor.

Mr. HOPKINS asked him to yield for a me

ment.

Mr. ASHMUN. I have the floor, and I do no vield it.

The SPEAKER. The chair understood the

Mr. HOUSTON. The gentleman did yield it.
Mr. ASH MUN said he had not yielded.
The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgi
Mr. Cons is entitled to the floor.
Mr. COBB yielded to
Mr. HOPKINS, who said he would not detail

Mr. HOPKINS, who said he would not detain the House for more than a few moments. He did not insend to enter into the controversy, but he wished to make a single remark on the point of order. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Assmus.] who had taken the appeal, had thought proper to refer to the Manual, and had read an extract, which, with great deference to the opinion of the gentleman, he (Mr. H.) submitted, had nothing whatever to do with the question of order. The question of order arose, not under the Manual, but under an arbitrary rule of this House, which, in this particular, modified and changed the Manual, and became the fixed law of the House. He granted that in a case like that in the Manual if grented that in a case like that in the Manual, it it depended on that, the gentleman would be right But the case in the Manual was not embraced in the question here. The Manual said:

"If an amendment be proposed inconsistent with one already agreed to, it is a fit ground for its re-ection by the House; but not within the compeence of the Speaker to suppress as if it were against

Now, under the 55th rule of the House, (which Now, under the 55th rule of the House, (which had been read by the Speaker,) the question was whether the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Asimun.] was a different proposition from that offered by the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Baylin.] On that point there could be no doubt. As the Speaker had very properly said, the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia and the second sec could be no doubt. As the Speaker had very prop-erly said, the resolution of the gentleman from Vir-ginia called for copies of papers; the amendment, as the gentleman himself admitted, was a call for in-formation to impeach the Secretary of State. It had

o connexion at all with the other subject.

Mr. ASHMUN. Will the gentleman allow me

Mr. HOPKINS yielding—
Mr. ASH vUN said it is not my object to impeach the Secretary of State. You will bear me witness that yesterday a member from the State of

peach the Secretary of State. You will bear me witness that yeaterday a member from the State of Pennsylvania said that he had personal knowledge of the improper use of this secret fund. By this inquiry, I ask how the gentleman got his information, whether wrongfully, or whether the Secretary of State permitted him to get it?

Mr. HOPKINS. I am not complaining of the call. The gentleman has a right to make it. But that is not the question. Does the gentleman's call embrace information of the kind contemplated by the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia? It seems to me there is no affinity between the two.

Mr. COBB. The question of order does not necessarily involve the merits of the resolution proposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts. If, at a proper time, the gentleman shall think proper to introduce a resolution of that kind, and to sustain it by such personal charges on his part as will authorize its adoption, it will be time enough to consider the matter. The only question now before us is on the point of order. It is not necessary to detain the House with a debate on that matter. And I move that the appeal be laid on the table.

Mr. ASHMUN asked the yeas and nays on the appeal; which were ordered, and being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Stephen Adams, Anderson, Atkinson Barly, Beaton, Biggs. J. Black, J. A. Black Bowlin.

appeal; which were ordered, and being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Stephen Adams, Anderson, Atkinson Bayly, Beaton, Biggs, J. Black, J. A. Black, Bowlin, Brinkerhoff, Brodhead, Wm. G. Brown, Burt, Catheart, Reaben Chapman, Chass, Clarke, Cobb, Cullom, Cunningham, Daniel, J. Davis, De Mott. Dillingham, Dobbin, Dun lap, Elisworth, Erdman, Faras, Foster, Garvin, Gües, Goodyear, Gordon, Grover, Hamlin, Haralson, Harmasson, Henley, Hoge, Hopkins, Hough, G. S. Houston, E. W. Hubard, Hungerford, James B. Hunt, Hanter, Jenkins, James H. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Seaborn Jones, Praston King, Lawrence, La Sere, Ligon, Lumpkin, Maclay, McClean, McClelland, McClernand, McConnell, J. J. McDowell, James McDowell, McKay, John P. Martin, Barclay Martin, Morris, Morre, Nisen, Norris, Gwen, Payne, Frire, Rathbun, Reid, Ritter, Roberts, Sawtelle, Sawyer, Scammon, Seddon, Leonard H. Sims, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Starkweather, St. John, Strong, Sykes, Thomasson, James Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Thurman, Tibbotts, Tredway, Wentworth, Wheaton, Wick, Williams, Wilmot, Wood, Woodward, Yaneey, and Yell—100.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, John Q. Adams, Arnold, Ashman, Barringer, Bell, Blanchard, Milton Brown, Wm. W. Campbell, John G. Chapman, Cocke, Collamer, Cranston, Crozier, Culver, Garrett Davis, Discon, Dockery, Brown, 2006, Edwin H. Ewing, Foot, Fries, Graham Grinnell, Hamnton, Harner, Hilliand, Samuel, D. Hubbard, Husten, 1981.

rozier, Culver, Garren Bave, cole, Edwin H. Ewing, Foot, Fries, Graham Grinnell, sampton, Harper, Billiard, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hudson, Washington Hunt, Charles J. Ingeroll, Joseph R. Ingeroll, Thomas B. King, Lewis, Long, McGanghey, McHeroll, Thomas B. King, Lewis, Long, McGanghey, McHeroll, McMiller, Moseley, Tendiston, Fabock, Ramsey, Julius Rockwell, John A. Koewell, Rost Runk, Schenok, Severance, Simpson, Trumac Smith, Albert Smith, Galeb B. Smith, Stewart, Tilden, Trumbo Vinton, White, Winthrop, and Young—81.

So the House affirmed the decision of the Speak And the amendment of Mr. ASHMUN was declared

And the amendment of Mr. Ashmun was declared to be out of order.

Whereupon the question recurred on the adoption of the resolution of Mr. RAYLY.

Mr. RAYLY demanded the previous question.

Mr. SCHENCK asked Mr. B. to withdraw the demand, to enable him (Mr. S.,) to offer an amendment, as he was understood to say.

The demand was not withdrawn.

And the question being taken thereon, the vote stood, ayes 98, noes 35.

So there was a second.

stood, ayes 98, noes 35.

So there was a second.

The main question was then ordered; and being taken, the resolution was adopted.

SENATOR WEBSTER.

Mr. DANIEL rose and addressed the chair.

Mr. DIXON rose, he said, to a privileged question. He moved that the vote by which the resolution calling for certain information in relation to senator Webster, had yesterday been adopted, be reconsidered.

senator Weastra, had yesterday been adopted, be reconsidered.

A conversation followed on one or two subordidinate points of order, after which—

Mr. McCLELLAND raised the point of order, that the resolution had gone to the President of the United States; that it had passed from under the control of this House, and that, therefore, a motion to reconsider was not in order.

The SPEAKER. The chair is not apprised of what the actual condition of the matter is.

Mr. McCLELLAND. I ask the clerk, through the Speaker, whether the fact is not as I have stated—that the resolution has gone to the President?

The SPEAKER. The Chair is informed that such is the fact.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is informed that such is the fact.

Mr. McCLELLAND. Then I call the attention of the Speaker to a fact of which I suppose he is aware, that this very question was raised during the Last Congress. A bill or resolution was passed, and sent to the Senate. The next morning a motion was made to reconsider the vote. The chair said that the motion was out of order, because the bill or resolution had passed from under the jurisdiction of the House. A motion was then made that a messenger be sent to the Senate, to obtain possession of the bill or resolution, so that the motion to reconsider could be based upon a subject matter, which came within the jurisdiction of the House. Now, I say that this resolution has passed from our hands; that it is no longer within our jurisdiction; and that the House must, by a vote, direct the clerk to obtain possession of the resolution, before the Clerk to obtain possession of the resolution, before the House can act upon the subject.

an act upon the aubject.
Mr. ASHMUN desired to inquire whether it was Mr. ASHMUN desired to inquire whether it was possible that the House, on a point of ordinary parliamentary law, could be deprived of jurisdiction over this subject? The motion of recansideration was as applicable to this subject as to any other. Mr. DIXON (who still retained the right to the floor) inquired if the time consumed in these questions would be taken from his hour?

The SPEAKER, said not.

The SPEAKER said not.

The SPEAKER then said that the chair would overrule the point of order. The chair recollected that occue, and probably on several occasions motions had been made to, reconsider, votes on bille which had gone to the Senate; and that a message had been sent to that body, the object of which was

So the motion to reconsider was entertained.

Mr. DIXON proceeded to address the committee from a position in which many of his remarks were loubtfully heard on the left of the Speaker. We

from a position in which many of his remarks were doubtfully heard on the left of the Speaker. We attempt to give but a sketch of his remarks.

In the first place, in giving his reasons why this vote ought to be reconsidered, he would call the attention of the House to the state of the question as it was yesterday presented. It would be recollected that the h norable gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. C. J. Ingersoll.] in discussing the Oregon resolutions, some weeks since, took occasion to go out of the record, and to call in question the proceedings of a gentleman now a member of the other branch of this Congress, at the time alluded to. Secretary of State, bringing against the gentleman several charges, and those several charges of a very grave and peculiar character. He accused him of conduct which as the gentleman himself is did in his condition.

wind. And not only this, but an humble senator— a co-senator with the senator from Massachusetts appended the remarks of the gentleman from Penn-sylvania, in their most offensive form, to his speech which was extensively circulated. These charges thus had the widest possible circulation, and were intended to produce an effect upon the minds of the

nad spoken of it in a proper manner. Now, what he could have been expected from the senator from Massachusetts? Mr. D. need not say that he did not stand here to defend that gentleman he should shrink from an attempt of that kind. He needed no defence. But did the gentleman suppose that the honorable senator from Massachusetts would sit down in his seat upon the floor of the Senate and allow them to produce the effect for which they were intended; to undermine the reputation of the senator from Massachusetts, without that gentleman taking any notice of them? What did he do? The senator from Massachusetts did not rise in his place and a sk the Senate to help him to prove the gentleman from Pennsylvania was a defaulter. Mr. D. was not aware that he could found anything upon which to attempt to do it. But suppose he had done it; that instead of replying to any of the charges brought against him, he had maintained a sullen silence on that point, and said if you will give me your aid and send for persons and papers, I will prove, not that these charges are not true, but that the gentleman from Pennsylvania is a public defaulter: was there a gentleman upon this floor, or in the country, a fremt of Mr. Wassyran, who would not have hung his head in shame at such a course what different character against the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the senator from Massachusetts calls for papers to exculpate himself, and when these papers dame, he arose and went into a most able, and certainly a most scathing and crushing defence of himself, and crushing and crushing defence of himself, and crushing the most blue lights had to the subject before the question, but is light and for the revolution, the gentleman from Pennsylvania is a public defaulter: was there a gentleman the four papers to exculpate himself, and when these papers dame, he arose and went into a most able, and certainly a most scathing and crushing defence of himself, and crushing the proposed of the purpose of guiding the enemy, it was a was in any stretchest of the

As he had before said, he did not stand here as the defender of the honorable senters from Massachusetts, of the honorable senters in the heart of the honorable senters in the heart of the high the said here the heart of the said not not asy now but that he said not not asy now but that he said he heart of sentence that the sentence that the sentence that the sentence that the said not not asy now but that he sentence that the sentence that

thus had the widest possible circulation, and were intended to produce an effect upon the minds of the people of this country.

With regard to the nature of the attack, Mr. D. when the charge was made to which the distribution of the convention of Pennsylvania, when the charge was made to which the gentleman had at first alluded was met and completely refuted. He believed that at the time of the late war of 1812, Mr. Buchanan, who was then a very young man, belonged to what was then a very young man, belonged to what was then avery young man, belonged to what was then avery young man, belonged to what was then avery young man, belonged to what was then the new as not a federalist in Pennsylvania who ever burned a blue-light, as they did in Connecticut, or was in any respect a traitor to his councidence. But did the gentleman suppose that the honorable senator from Massachusetts would sit shoulder, turned out to fight the British.

in decidention, where and deservers, and does not seem much the worse the treasury of the United States, (of which he had no belief), he should profoundly regret it. But the gendleman from Pennsylvanian must prove the percentage. He could not escape from them; he percentage and the percentage and the percentage and the percentage and the percentage. He could not escape from them; he percentage and the percentage a [Mr. C. J. Incresoll.] in discussing the Oregon of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, whether a cortain tone of the record, and to call in question the proceedings of a gentleman now a member of the other branch of this Congress, at the time alluded to, Secretary of State, bringing against the gentleman several charges, and those several charges of a very grave and peculiar character. He accused him of conduct which, as the gentleman himself said in his defence, if proved true, would disgrace him in the eyes of the whole community. The remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, when the charges of the gentleman afterwards, as he (Mr. D. Mr. INGERSOLL (in his seat) was understood to indicate that this was not the case.

Mr. INGERSOLL (in his seat) was understood to indicate that this was not the case.

Mr. DIXON begged the gentleman from Pennsylvania, by a gentleman from Pennsylvania were offered with a view of eliciting the ferent in the different papers. But the report was sent through all the country on the wings of the wind. And not only this, but an humble senator—a co-senator with the senator from Massachusetts aspended the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, whether or not Mr. Dixon was very glad it was not true.

Mr. DIXON Why not Mr. INGERSOLL. Because I will prove them. Mr. INGERSOLL. Because I will prove them. Mr. INGERSOLL was understood to say, no; 1 which was commonly reported, that if he had ever said, as was commonly reported, that if he had ever said, as was commonly reported, that if he had ever said as was commonly reported, that if he had ever said he was the same freedom of opinion and selected provided the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and the was not true.

Mr. DANIEL rose to make a motion to get rid was proved on the floor of the convention which reported the true, the form Lancaster, who (Mr. B. was understood to indicate that this was not true.

Mr. DIXON Why not Mr. INGERSOLL. Because of the was very with those that were said as the was commonly reported, that it h

**MAININGTONE CATE ACTUAL TO MAINER A PRINTED TO MAININGT AND MAINI

and spirit of our whole system. He had therefore voted for the resolutions. There were various amendments offered, which, with this motion of reconsideration, seemed to him to be offered, not for the purpose of legitimate inquiry, but for some party purpose. The good sense of the American people would see this, and would judge who was right and who was wrong.

All these additional inquiries proposed to be made were without any definite object. No man came forward and made a charge, and endorsed it with his personal responsibility. Let any man do it, he cared not what officer it touched, and he would go with him with all his heart—he would pry into corruption, wherever it exists, and would do all he could to bring it forward and lay it before the American people.

Mr. WINTHROP said he should reserve explanation on such topics till he had a full and a fair opportunity of going into the abject; but he denied that Mr. Wessres was, in any just sense, the pensioned agent of the manufacturing interest, or of any other interest. He had been charged at one time with being the pensioned agent of the British; and now with being the pensioned agent of the manufacturing interest, or of any other interest. He had been charged at one time with being the pensioned agent of the manufacturing interest, or of any other interest. He had been charged at one time with being the pensioned agent of the manufacturing interest, or of any other interest. He had been charged at one time with being the pensioned agent of the manufacturing interest, or of any other interest. He had been charged at one time with being the pensioned agent of the manufacturing interest, or of any other interest. He had been charged at one time with being the pensioned agent of the manufacturing interest, or of any other interest. He had been charged at one time with being the pensioned agent of the manufacturing interest, or of any other interest. He had been charged at one time with being the pensioned agent of the manufacturers.

Mr. VINTHROP with each chark

NUMBER 294

Mr. ASHMUN here rose and asked the floor for an explanation; but Mr. Y. declined to yield it.
Mr. YANCEY. I understand this sum has been placed to the credit of Mr. Wesster, or in trust for his family, or the money pledged to him. If the fact is not so, the statement can be contradicted. It is further said that at the beginning of this winter he was not disposed to come on to the Senate at all, because some \$30,000 or \$40,000 of the amount had not been raised. He is the attorney of the manufacturiers. They have mixed for him \$100,000 in manufacturing stock. Here is shown the peculiar cunning of the Yankee. If the "godlike" shall succeed in preventing a repeal of the tariff, the stock will be very high; but if he does not, then his income will sink in proportion to his success. It will be remarked that Mr. Wesster, coming from one of the towns which the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Winthor) represents. Mr. Wesster being one of his own constituents, that gentleman denges that "in any just sense" Mr. W. is the pendenge that "in any just sense" Mr. W. is the pendenge that "in any just sense" Mr. W. is the pendenge that "in any just sense" Mr. W. is the pendenge that "in any just sense" Mr. W. is the pendenge that "in any just sense" Mr. W. is the pendenge that "in any just sense" Mr. W. is the pendenge that "in any just sense" Mr. W. is the pendenge that "in any just sense" Mr. W. is the pendenge that "in any just sense "Mr. W. is the pendenge that "in any just sense "Mr. W. is the pendenge that "in any just sense "Mr. W. is the pendenge that "in any just sense "Mr. W. is the pendenge that "in any just sense "Mr. W. is the pendenge that "in any just sense "Mr. W. is the pendenge that "in any just sense "Mr. W. is the pendenge that "in any just sense "Mr. W. is the pendenge that "in any just sense "Mr. W. is the pendenge that "in any just sense "Mr. W. is the pendenge that "in any just sense "Mr. W. is the pendenge that "in any just sense "Mr. W. is the pendenge that "in any just sense "Mr. W. is the pendenge t

But Pennsylvania was not without citizens, willing to avow at the present time, that if they had been you have done what was equally as had as burning blue-lights. He presumed this allusion of the gentleman to blue-lights was against Connection.

All these additional inquiries proposed to be made were without any definite object. No man came forward and made a charge, and endorsed it with its personal responsibility. Let any and the serve without any definite object. No man came forward and made a charge, and endorsed it with its personal responsibility. Let any and the serve without the proposed report of the United States and would be were without any definite object. No man came forward and made a charge, and endorsed it with the personal responsibility. Let any and the world.

Mr. INGERSOLL. Not the State of Connecticut. Against individuals in the State of Connection of the gentleman from Massachusetts. Mr. YANCEY. I will not try conclusions at a charge and endorsed it with the personal responsibility. Let any and the would also with his personal responsibility. Let any and the would also with his personal responsibility. Let any and the would also with his personal responsibility. Let any and the would also with his personal responsibility. Let any and the would also with his personal responsibility of the cared not what officer it to tuck the charge because he did not know of a single the cared to the charge because he did not know of a single the cared to the charge because he did not know of a single the cared to the charge because he did not know of a single the cared to the charge because he did not know of a single the cared to the charge because he did not know of a single the cared to the charge because he did not know of a single the cared to the charge because he did not know of a single the cared to the charge because he did not know of a single the cared to the charge because he did not know of a single the cared to the charge because he did not know of a single the cared to the charge because